FOLKS.

NATURE.

FOR OUR YOUNG

A STRANGE FREAK OF

Some Anecdotes About the Little Mexican

A Story From the Far-Off Island of Madagascar-How a Sagacious Dog Did

Important Outpost Duty.

Two long ears, a diminutive body and the oddest mixture of patience and mischief-

that's the Mexican burro or donkey. A child

can lead him nine yards and the tenth no man

living can prevail on him to traverse until he

makes up his mind to do so, when he will go

forward with the most composed and matter-

of-fact air as if such a thing as balking had

never entered his head. But his eye betrays

him. This is a-gleam with mischief and fun,

fairly twinkling while his irate master tugs.

and coaxes, and perspires, and execrates till

best acquainted with these animals. A Mexican named Ascencion had gone with a flock of sheep to a ranch nearly twenty miles dis-tant from his home, and had taken his burro

with him to carry his provisions, gun, &c.
A few days after Ascencion's departure the
donkey returned home, his pack missing.
Anybody but a Mexican of that class would

have been made uneasy by this circumstance, but it seems almost impossible to arouse much energy in this people, even emotion appearing too great a strain on their capacity.

So, though the burro hung about for two days, no one took much notice of him, in

days, no one took much notice of littin, spite of his prolonged and anxious haw haws. Finding himself unheeded, the dankey departed once more, to return several days after with his master who had a broken leg-clinging to him as he dragged himself along. Ascencion, crossing the dry led of a stream, had so injured himself that he was unable to

travel, but he managed to remove the burro's pack and turn his head in the direction of

home. He hoped that the animal's appearance there would arouse fears for his safety

and bring some one out to look for him. No one coming except the poor burro, and fear-ing to wait longer, Ascencion dragged himself home by clinging to his faithful friend.

home by clinging to his faithful friend.

But for all his gentleness and patience Master
Burro can hold his own when danger threatens. An old hunter described to me an encounter he once witnessed between a burro
and a big gray wolf of the kind known among
the Mexicans as "Lobos." The donkey was
quietly grazing in a narrow, rock-walled pass
between two hills, when the wolf approached
him and endeavored to spring on him.

Euro appeared unconscious of his enemy

Burro appeared unconscious of his enemy until the latter was within a few feet of him, when suddenly wheeling about, he let fly with his heels. He struck the wolf with such

force as to fling him against one of the rocky walls and to stun him for a moment.

Barro.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

Experience of Several Weeks in Mountain Latitudes.

ABUNDANT CROPS EVERYWHERE VISIBLE.

Sensible Suggestion to the Farmers' Alliance. Virginia's New Cities and Her New People-Buens Vista.

(For The Times.) Having rashly promised to send you some account of my experiences during the past summer, I find myself forced to adopt the role of a letter-writer for the public. One objection to this is the too frequent use of the personal pronoun, and the other is that unless something worth reading is told both the public and the writer are the sufferers. I have visited none of the great centres at which the world congregates, either in the pursuit of pleasure or of gain; my senses have neither been captivated by the glories of the 'german.' nor have my desires been beguiled "german," nor have my desires been beguiled by the inordinate thirst for gain which has recently raged over the length and breadth of the land. It must not be interred from this, however, that I have not seen some of the great cities lately sprung up over the State, or that I have altogether avoided the path of

Before referring to other subjects, I only repeat what is generally known, that perhaps in the memory of man there have not been such abundant crops of every kind as now encumber the lands of Virgima. Along the rivers and over the hills the corn stands in rivers and over the hills the corn stands in mighty hosts as against the genius of desolation and want. Fruits rejoice the eye at every turn. The trees bending under their exuberent treasures patiently endure the strain all for the rojoicing of the heart of man. The farmer feels relief. His hopes revive with the prospect of the dawn of a new era in his wonted pursuits. While gazing with a sort of exuitation over these scenes I could not feel assured that the relief to the farmers was a permanent one, if the crops should was a permanent one. If the crops should fail next year would he not be as badly off as ever: Even if there should be a repetition of the present state of things, would be not be deluded by this temporary prosperity into a renewal of the same system of agriculture which, since the end of the war, has slowly but surely brought upon him atter financial ruin? The further consideration of this subject would suggest a rehearsal of the reasons for this, and I should soon find myself involved in a discussion to show why the poor farmer is now forced to sell his products poor farmer is now forced to self his products so cheap that he is utterly unable to supply the ordinary wants of his farm or his family. Under the circumstances and for the benefit of the reader I will drop the subject. VIRGINIA'S NEW CITIES.

Early in the summer, and while on the wing, it so happened I found myself delayed for a time at some one of the new cities that ave lately sprung up in different parts of the have lately sprung up in different parts of the State. Indeed, the crop of these begin to rival in importance the natural products of the land itself. My visits had no reference to business, but were almost entirely accidental, and although I could not but experience an undefinable interest in what I saw at most of them, yet a painful sense of doubt as to the future of these urban bantlings pervaded my mind. I trust I shall not be understood as reflecting upon the prospects of any one of mind. I trust I shall not be understood as reflecting upon the prospects of any one of them in what I may here say; having no other wish than that the old State may soon abound in cities teeming with people who will consume the products of the surrounding country, fresh from the thriving farms of a prosperous community. But at the same time I must be allowed to express the apprehension that this happy state of things will never come about until a dense population first comes to fill up and cultivate the waste places which now surround the new young.

The destruction is confined to the red pine.

A SUGGESTION TO THE ALLIANCE,

And here I am constrained to express thoughts that occurred to me in this connection while being hurried along over the splendid track of the Norfolk and Western railway. If the Farmers' Alliance people would cease "politicating" and attend to their legitimate business one subject alone would employ their entire consideration until its ends were accomplished. Neither they nor any other agency or device of man can ever bring prosagency or device of man can ever bring pro-perity into Virginia until her waste lands are occupied by an industrious white population who themselves shall own their farms and work them themselves. No country can ever prosper as long as the largest proportion of its surface does not even pay the Government Moreover, if all the uncultivated lands in

Virginia were to-day covered with green-backs or silver certificates, instead of broomsedge and forests, they could not remain in the keeping off the proprietors of these un-profitable acres. Money to remain in a com-munity must represent values. But if these aforesaid greenbacks or a less quantity of them had appeared as the representatives of what the farmer had gotten out of his land, he and the rest of the community would soon become rich indeed. I have no time to give reasons for this statement, but will only repeat what has been said above as a corol lary to this opinion, that the first and only duty of the Farmers' Alliance is to get population into the country. This done, they would indeed control the affairs of government, instead of being, as they now are, at the mercy of the manufacturers and monopolists at the great money centres.

NEW PROPLE.

But to return to our new cities. As I passed along the capacious streets of some of these I could not help being impressed by the pe-culiar expressions of most of their people. They all had a newly-arrived look, seemed to They all had a newly-arrived look, seemed to be persuading themselves that they were exceeding busy at something, but at the same time did not appear to be as cheerful as the supposed possibilities of their flourishing cities would warrant. When out on the streets they were often noticed with papers in their hands walking with undue hate, as if their hands waiking with undue haste, as if some momentous crisis was at hand. Now and then one would suddenly man the most prominent corner of the city, where might be seen a group of idle expectants and newsmongers, and without apparent reason disappear in a boundless expanse of field newly laid off into lots, lanes and boulevards. At one place my attention was particularly attracted.
Upon a large table spread out in the very
heart of the city, where weeds and waste land plans of every sort. Gathered about this was a very much mixed crowd of strangers, and another class of men who evidently meant business. At the moment I was looking on they were seemingly excited by the competition raging between rival purchasers. The advantages of this location and that and the amazing cheapness of the lots then to be sacrinced were the absorbing themes of their discourse. For a time all was hardle and best leave the absorbing themes of their discourse. time all was bustle and business, and the time all was bustle and business, and the business was to show in glowing terms the wonderful growth of city. In the meantime, to an uninitiated speciator, it would have appeared that many thousand dollars had changed hands, and that many a young enterprising man had acquired a fortune in the shortest possible time. A certain class of the legal profession were "floating around," and it was not long before they were observed. the shortest possible time. A certain class of the legal profession were "floating around," and it was not long before they were observed to be busily engaged in their improvised offices near by. What they were doing in their usual disinterested way, the reader may know better than I do. A calm in "business circles" now succeeded the tumult I had just witnessed. Having been delayed by an overdue train. I had time to observe more closely the city and its environs. A large hotel had already been built; a distant smoke-stack vomited out its murky mass, where "the best fron in America" was actually preparing, and was already bringing the highest prices. Other valuable "plants" were in course of construction, and enterprises of the largest paying capacity were but in their incipiency. Just before taking my leave, and on my way to the station, I observed that most of the business men I had seen gathered about the aforesaid table and maps were now engaged tossing up nickels on the tavern porch and betting on their settling nearest to the cracks or its floor. What will be the ultimate outcome of these mushroom growths I cannot say. All I know is that in old times cities began as reades. mushroom growths I cannot say. All I know is that in old times cities began as modest villages, born of necessity and growing upon wholesome food, whereas your modern city cames in the form of a luxury, unneeded by

the surrounding country, but which some-body will have to pay for to their cost. A BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

One place I saw is described by its name. It is not yet dignified with the title "city," but may in time become worthy of it. Buena Vista I had supposed to be of modern origin, and had derived its name from its beautiful location. Not so, however. Nearly a century ago it had received its name from its situation, but was made more famous by the character of the iron prepared from the ores found in that region.

An enterprising Scotchman, as I am informed, first set up a furnace in this beautiful valiey and began the production of iron by the primitive process known at that day. The products of his enterprise soon began to be appreciated in the surrounding country and finally became so well known that their fame reached the remotest part of the State. The iron made from the ores here found was tough though malleable and easily wrought. It was, therefore, peculiarly useful to the farming interests. At that time private forges or blacksmith shops did the busness of the country in this line. Plow points, nails, hammers and most of the other implements for domestic use were made, of wrought instead of cast iron. Steel and cut-nails were unknown. In a little time after the furnace at Suena Vista had been established the fame of its iron had reached over beyond the Alleghany and the An enterprising Scotchman, as I am inhad been established the lame of its food had reached over beyond the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge mountains. Wagons came hun-dreds of miles over mountain bases and from the far off plains of the lower valley to get the bar and rod mains of this furnace. This profit-able traffic continued for many years, during which the jurnace changed ownership by continued inheritance and several purchases. continued inheritance and several purchases. I myself remember when a prominent and successful farmer sixty inles eastward over the Blue Ridge sent regularly to this place for the metal used in his blacksmith and wheelwright shops and this continued to be the case until radreads were constructed and begun to interfere with the home industries of the State by according better and quicker transportation to the people. The furnaces off the valley of South river thus lost their patronage. New inventions in the manifacture of iron sprang up among the denser populations of the North, which not only seriously affected the prosperity of "Buena Vista," but ultimately well-nigh destroyed all the other iron interests of Virginia and the entire South. But, somehow, merit will ultimately effect its own vindication as well as well truth in all its other multifarious forms.

mately effect its own vindication as well as will truth in all its other multifarious forms. It may be, therefore, that this place, whose prestige we have seen began nearly a century ago, may have under its present feeble foundation the dormant germs of a great and important iron industry. It is a good sign that of all these new urban enterprises, it has not yet claimed to be a "city." I confess to an infinite disgnet at the recent introduction into virginia of this false and pretentious dignity attached to the mere beginning of what may or may not turn out to be either hopeless failures or positive frauds. Especially do I suspect the motives of the Especially do I suspect the motives of the founders when I recoilect from what region they have imported this symbolic reminder of lankee deceit and financial fraud. In the olden time, when the English first settled in Virginia, certain localities were first settled in Virginia, certain localities were honored with the names of those under whose patronage they became parts of the British dominions. Thus the county and town of "James Cittie" and the county of "Elizabeth Cittie" derived their names. But in these modern days this variety of commercial cant is in most cases the outcome of a purpose to get money under false pretenses instead of a real desire to add to the prospects of the country.

TREES PINING AWAY. But let us leave the crowded streets of "cities" and seek once more the purer air ne country. I shall not detain you longer the "cities" and seek once more the purer any of the country. I shall not defain you longer than to say that a serious disaster has befailen the pine forests of the Blue Ridge where I have been this summer. I noticed along the mountain sides and in the adjacent villages large areas of a bright reddish brown color, suggestive of the mountain fires that sometimes spread over whole distincts of country destroy. whole districts of country, destroy-ing timber and fencing and often-times driving the humble mountaineer from his cabin. Under the light of a bright day these shiny spots presented a peculiarly at tractive appearance, but when I was informed

place the wood becomes worthless as timber, it is said the devastation began by the trees being first attacked by an insect herefore unknown, which pieres the bark and then deposits its egg. The latter is soon hatched into a voracious worm, which rapidly destroys the soft and sappy alburnum peculiar to the tree of the same trees.

and summer, is regarded among the timber getters with something of the apprehension lately engendered by the appearance of diphtheria in less favored

spots among the human race. It is a noticeable fact that visitations of this sort, both in

the vegetable as well as in the animate world.

before the causes are detected and prophylactic agencies established.
Should this letter be acceptable, I hope to

"Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds, ex-hilarate the spirits."

Twan's "Prince and Pauper," with this Lesie and the New York cast, which is to be presented at the Richmond Theatre Novem-

her 2d and 3d, will occasion interest here. Both the story and the drama have been very

popular, and as neither the play nor the marvelous young artiste who sustains the leading role have been seen here before, the attendance is likely to be very large. There will be a special matinee on Tuesday for

Joseph Haworth played the week just past in Charleston, S. C., during a Charleston in-stitution called "Gala Week." His success

When "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was first produced in this country it was at the Boston Museum and little Elsie Leslie was chosen to

create the role of Cedric Errel. No other per-

formance of that part has been given without its being a close imitation of Elsie's style and manner and yet none has been equal to hers. She never played the part except in Boston and New York, and now offers the good people of the other than the contraction.

and New York, and now offers the good peo-ple of this city their first opportunity to see her. The play in which she will appear at Richmond Theatre November 2d and 3d is a dramatization of Mark Twam's "Frince and Pauper" and has the approval of both those cities. It is much stronger and teaches a more healthy lesson than rauntleroy. Grand

Seven recalls a night is the record Joseph Haworth has been making this reason.

Theatre, is the only actress who has ever received complimentary notice in St. Nicholas Magazine. Harper's Young Folks and the Christian Advocate. Mention in these jour-

matinee luesday.

nals is an honor indeed.

send you another in which

On reviving the wolf seemed hardly to know what had happened, and, as the burro was still quietly grazing, he returned to the attack, only to be again sent flying against the rock. The destruction is confined to the red pine, the only variety of this tree found in these mountains from which good lumber can be gotten. It seems to be an inferior specimen of the tall red pines so common along the Atlantic coast from Virginia through North Carolina southward. In some parts of the country the people are cutting down the trees in anticipation of their destruction by This was repeated several times, the lobo This was teleated several times, the lobos rags increasing with each defeat, while his satagonist preserved his cool aspect.

Again and again the wolf endeavored to attack the burro in front, but the donkey wheeling rapidly, brought his terrible heels into play each time. At last, the wolf received such a kick as to stretch it on the ground for

several minutes, when the burro, its patience evidently exhausted, fell on it with teeth and The wolf made one or two attempts to rise, but was soon mangled almost beyond re-

This done, Master Burro resumed his graz ing .- Philadelphia Times.

Madagascar.

destroys the soft and sappy alburnum peculiar to the trees of the pine variety. So rapid has been the progress of this new enemy that in a few months his campaign has extended hundreds of miles—from James river to the heights of Loudoun, and on the eastern as well as the western slopes of the mountains. Of course, many are the theories accounting for this new phenomenon. I was seriously informed by a knowing one, who thought himself wise in woodcraft that the whole thing was due to the fact that if you cut down a hickory tree and let it lodge against a pine the latter would become pole ned and die in the avery short time, and that from this single death all the pines in the country would be-Don't tell me that dogs can't reason. We had a be one that was the pet of our regiment. Colonel R——, his master had brought him from Madagascar, hence his hams. When he joined the company he was devoted exclusively to his owner, but in the course of three months he had become every-body's dog and with good reason, for all the

men made much of him.

When we were at Fair Oaks, Va., Madagascar arst began to do picket duty. There was one outpost where he siways spent the night no matter what soldier might be on duty The various sentinels tried vainly to coax him to other places he never went It gave a fellow a very pleasant sensation to have that big brown dog curled up asleep near him. Madagascar would hear the slightest sound. If a leaf or twig rustled he

an avery short time, and that from this single death all the pines in the country would become victims to the disease, whatever it might be. This herce and unrelenting epidemic among the herstofore salubrious regions where the wholesome pine so sweetly dispenses its spicy oders in the early spring dispenses its spicy oders in the early spring the salubrious than the salubrious that t was on the alert, and would start of to inves-tigate. If he found everything quiet he would return lie down and go to sleep again. But if it was an enemy or a stranger he would growl and stand guard until the sentry spoke to him.
One morning in winter, just before dawn

One morning in winter, just before dawn. Madaguscar suddenly rose and trotted off to a line of oaks. He growled, and the next moment there was a smothered exclamation in a hoarse voice. There followed a burst of hame in front of our picket line and a shower of bullets whistled by us. One man was shot. We returned the fire, and then after a rew random shots, sience again reigned. Madagasars had evidently frustrated. pascar had evidently frustrated the enemy's pian of surprising us. For when the relief force came there was no sign of the attacking

Among the delicacies to be obtained at a Japanese railroad station are sheed lotus roots, roots of large burdock, hiy builts, shoots of gauger, pickied green plums, beans of many sorts, bouled chestnuts, nuts of the gauge tree, pickied greens of various kinds, dried encumbers and several kinds of seaweeds.

Mack

tered fing, and his comrades of the picket hine fired a soldiers volley over the dogsoldier's grave. - Philadelphia Times.

The native proverb says: "A cocoanut tree The native provero says: A cocoanut tree is a bride's dowry," and really the many uses to which the palm and its productions are put sie wonderful. They provide a family with food, shelter fuel, house, utensils, and, if need be, clothes.

It takes a long time for the cocoanut tree to attain its juli condition of bearing—seven years—but when this time has passed it is a

years—but when this time has passed it is a mine of wealth, and happy he who can call a plantation of a hundred acres his own.

The nuts when ripe fall to the ground, and where necessary are plucked by men who chimb up. It sometimes makes one's blood run cold to see them run up the trees like monkeys. Two ways are practiced for mounting the trunk. In the case of a small tree, or at an odd moment the way wells are

monkeys. Two ways are practiced for mounting the trunk. In the case of a small tree, or at an odd moment, the man walks up the trunk, keeping his feet flat against it, and throwing his weight back from it as much as possible, retaining his position at the same time by the tension of his arms. The other and safer plan is to pass a loop of cord around the feet, which are thus kept close together, and grasp the trunk of the tree, the arms in the meantime assisting the climber, who moves upwards in a series of jumps.

The busy season on a coconnut plantation is when the nuts ripen, which they seem to do all at once, and every hand is engaged in gathering and conveying them in carts to the drying ground, which is always in close proximity to the bungal w, so as to be as much as possible under the eve of the manager. Here they are split in half, longitudinally, with an exe—a feat which is dexterously performed with one blow by the man appointed for this duty—and then spread out to dry. The intense heat of the sun rapidly shrivels the kernel, which curls up into a ball the size of your fist and detaches itself from the shell. This is now what is called "copra," and is shipped to the nearest point of lading in eacks, where it is either transported in bulk to Europe of

more generally made into oil, the refuse, oil cake or "poonak" being sold locally for feed for cattle.—Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Wonderful Gold.

Wonderful Gold.

Gold is so very tenacious that a piece of it drawn into wire one-twentisth of an inch in diameter will sustain a weight of 500 pounds without breaking.

Its malicability is so great that a single grain may be divided into 2,000,000 parts, and a cubic inch into 9,523,809,523 parts, each of which may be distinctly seen by the naked eye. A grain and a half of gold may be beaten into leaves of one inch square, which, if ininto leaves of one inch square, which, if in-tersected by parallel lines drawn at right angles to each other and distant only the onehundredth part of an inch, will produce 25, 000,000 little squares, each of which may be distinctly seen wishout the aid of a glass.

distinctly seen without the aid of a glass.

The surface of any given quantity of gold, according to the best authorities, may be extended by the hammer 310.814 times. The thickness of the metal thus extended appears to be no more than the 566,0.0th part of an inch. Fight ounces of this wonderful metal would gild a silver wire of sufficient length to extend entirely accound the glabs. extendentirely around the globe.

Two Laughs.

One day Alice was refused permission to go to another little girl's house.

"Why can't I go?" asked Alice. "It's a very nice house."

"Perhaps so," replied her mother. "But you were there all day yesterday and the day before. You must stay at home to-day."

Alice sat down to think over her wrongs. It was had enough to be sent sometimes to and coaxes, and perspires, and execrates till he proceeds, when the expression of his drooping lid is a shade, nay many shades, too demure to be believed in.

But for all this the burro is his master's faithful, hard working servant and friend, and often all his worldly possessions. He and the little brown-skinned, half-naked Mexicans grow up together close companions and sharing often one bed and eating from the same platter. This association with man makes him very intelligent, so much so that no dog ever came under my observation that possessed greater reasoning powers than Alice sat down to think over her wrongs.

It was bad enough to be sent sometimes to places she did not want to go; it was still worse to be kept from places she did want to go to. There was nothing to do at home. There was a play room full of toys and a house full of books, but that didn't make any difference. Home was stupid.

Her mother pitied her foriorn expression.

"Have you read the new book! nele George sent you. Alice 2"

"'Oh, no," replied Alice, listlessly.
"Go and do that. Uncle George hasn't been here for a long time. Some day he'll come in and ask you if you've read that book."

Alice turned quickly, a sudden light in her yes. "Do you know why Uncle George men't been here lately, mamma?" she deeves. manded. "Why, no"—with a surprised air, "Perhaps he's busy."

that no dog ever came under my observation that possessed greater reasoning powers than the burro. As a usual thing he is too much imbued with the indifferent, indolent character of his master to exhibit this, but let occasion arise and my shaggy friend will astenish you by the cleverness and quickness with which he takes in the situation and acts upon it.

Afriend of mine, who owns a large ranch near Paso del Norte, related to me the story of a burro's fidelity and intelligence for which he could vouch, and which was not considered as anything extraordinary by those best acquainted with these animals. A Mexi-That isn't the reason," said Alice, decid-"Well, Alice, what is the reason?"
"Why"-triumphantly-"he just got tired comin" to this same old house. Anybody

A MATTER OF SOME CONCERN. "Oh, mamma," said Willie, as he caught sight of a big treckle on his nose in the look-

ing glass, "my nose is getting rusty. The Painter.

Darling Dorothy, four years old, Tangled hair with the gloss of gold. Stands at the window and sees the rain Beat tattoo on the streaming rane; Watches and watches till by aud by A clear space gleams in the western sky.

Happy Dorothy laughs to see. Claus her hands in a gale of glee; The birds break out in a lyric shout. And I e othy's Carlo frisks about. "On, namma" hear the wee one cry. "See how God is paintin' 'e sky!" -Clinton Schollard, in Harper's Young People.

Will-o-the-Wisp. Oh, Will-a-the-Wisp, with your witching form, With your siry, enticing grace. How many have sought for the pot of gold That lies at the end of your race:

Oh, sad it was, never to find the gold: But a sadder tale i can sing— Tis to be a nineteenth-century child And know there is no such thing.

For we know, oh. sprite of the beckoning hand You were never a spirit fair. But the lighted breath of the noisome swamp Disturbed by the passing air.

And, alas! the magical pieces of gold That should furnish all one lacked. Are only the chickens the milkmaid sold Before their shells were cracked.

-MARY L. MCCLURE.

Three years ago Boston and New York were the marvelous ability of a little girl named Elsie Leslie in a play called "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Soon there were many imitators in the field, but they were never more than "smart children," and those who had seen Elsie in the part did not care for any other. The reason was that she was in reality other. The reason was that she was in reality an actress and originator, while the others were only copies. During the four months she played at the Boston Museum thousands witnessed her performance. She never traveled in that play, but afterward made for herself a dramatization of Mark Twain pretty story "The Prince and the Pauper." which she will produce at Richmond Theatre, Monday and Tuesday, matines and evening. t has been fully as successful as Fauntleroy, and will give our readers the first opportunity to behold the clever little artiste of

Joseph Haworth has what in the theatre they call genius, but for want of a better term we will call it inspiration.—Nym Crinkle, in New York World.

Symptoms: Moisture: intense itching and stinging: most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and nicerate, becoming very sora. Swayne's ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 52 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son. Philadelphia.

Almost every one has heard of the charming young actress, Elsie Leslie, who created such a genuine sensation at the Boston Mu-seum upon the first presentation of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in this country. For over four months sie nightly delighted thousands in that role, and when it was transferred to in that role, and when it was transferred to New York the same success was repeated. As the voung actress did not at that time travel managers were forced to get others to play the little ord throughout the country. I pon the dramatizing of Mark Twain's romantic story. "The Prince and the Pauper Elsie Leslie was allowed to make an extended tour, and thus it happens that our readers are enabled to see this wonderful vounce activities." enabled to see this wonderful young artiste whose work they have seen imitated heretofore. Elsie will appear in "The Prince and Pauper" Monday and Tuesday, matinee and evening at Richmond Theatre.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No in-ternal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white, and healthy. Its great bealing and curative powers are possessed who other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. \$1 per bottle. Genuine has rade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Daniel Frohman's production, "The Prince and the Pauper," at Richmond Theatre, Monday and Tuesday evenings will be one of the special events of the theatrical season. Flsie Leslie heads the organization. She has a drawing power equal to that of many of the best known stars, although ste is only eleven years old. Her contract calls for a suite of apartments for he self and mother in the best hotel of every city she visits, parior cars, car-riages to and from her hotel and the theatre and all the other extras which high-priced prima donnas usually exact. Her performan in "The Prince and Pauper" is spoken of as remarkable. There will be a matinee on

Does Protection Protect?

Certainly, in one instance, it does. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great protection against the dangers of impure blood, and it will cure or prevent all diseases of this class. It has well won its name of the best blood purifier.

Free samples of Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine, at Owens & Minor's Drug Company, 1007 Main street, opposite postoffice, cures head-ache. nervous ness. sleeplessness, neuraigia, fits, nervous debility, poor memory, etc. A new and remarkable discovery. Or address the Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

CRANGE of life, backache, hot flushes, sleep-leasness, dizziness, nervousness are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine, recently discovered by the great Indian Specialist. Elegant books and trial bot-tles free. Owens & Minor Drug Company, 1007 Hain street, opposite postonice, Richmond, Va., or address Dr. Miles' Medicai Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Blakely Hall, in the Brooklyn Eagle, said five years ago that "Joseph Haworth will fill Booth's place before he dies, and, mark the prediction, he will be greater than Booth."

RAILROADS.

N&W NorfolksWestern R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUGUST 20, 1891.

LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY).

BYRD-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., Richmond and Norlolk through express. Arrive Norlolk 11:35 A. A. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk.

10:05 A. M., For Roanoke. Radford, Pulaski, Bristol: also connects at Radford for Bluefield and Focahoutas. Parlor car Petersburg to Roanoke and Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Memphis via Knoxville and Chattanoogs.

Priliman sleeper Rolloke to Melliphis via Knoxville and Chattaneoga.

12:40 P. M., For Lynchburg, Roanoke and intermediate stations. No connection beyond Roanoke.

5:45 P. M., Arrives at Norfolk at 2:33 P. M.

11:33 P. M., For Roanoke, Radford, Fulasar, Bristol. Also for Bineheld, Pocahontas, Elkhorn and stations on Clinch Valley Division. Also for Louisville and stations on L. & N.

R. K. via Norton, Fulinsin palace sleeper between Bichmond and Lynchburg. Berths ready for occupancy at 2:00 P. M. Also Pullman sleeper Petersburg to Louisville via Norton, and Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans via Knoxville and Chattaneoga.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:44 A. M., 1:40 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.; from Norfolk and the East at 11:45 A. M., and 6:38 P. M.

Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information

and 6:38 P. M.
Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information can be obtained at hichmond and Petersburg railroad depot: A. W. Garber's, 91 Main street; and at the Company's office, 858 east Main street.

R. W. COURTNEY.

Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COM-

BCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 25, 1801.

5:30 A. M., daily, for Old Point and Norfolk, Pullman sleeping-car Hinton to Old Point.

Pullman sleeping-car Hinton to Old Point.

11:05 A. M., express, daily, for Cincinnett. Panna n Sleeper Old Point to Hinton connecting with Pullman Sievin Car for Cincinnati.

2:20 P. M., express, daily, for Old Point de Norfolk. Pullman Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Old Point.

4:20 P. M., accommodation, except Sunday, for Gordonsville and Orange.

10:20 P. M., the F. F. V. Limited, daily, Pullman Sleeping Car Old Point to Cincinnati. Solid vestibule train, with diming-car and Pullman Gordonsville to Cincinnati and Pullman to Louisville, connecting at Covington, Va., for Hot Springs.

8:20 A. M. and 2:55 P. M., daily, from Cincinnati.

7:20 P. M., daily except Sunday, from Hinton.

10:55 A. M. and 6:55 P. M., daily, from Norfolk. Station, Broad street near Seventeenth.

JAMES RIVER DIVISION.

JAMES RIVER DIVISION.

G. AND A. R. R.)

(R. A. M. (R. A. R.)

(R. A. R.)

(R. A. R.)

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(R. A. M.)

(R. A.

RICHMOND CITY AND SEVEN PINES

Trains leave station. Twenty-sixth and P streets, as follows:

Leave Richmond. 6:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M. 6:30 P. M. Arrive
Seven Pines.
7:15 A. M.
6:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.
Arrive
Richmond.
6:15 A. M.
6:15 P. M. Seven Pines. 7-30 A. M. 5-30 P. M. For further information call 'Phones No. 5 or In effect October 20, 1891.

STEAMSHIPS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

Steamer leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY of FRIDAY. Manifest closed one hour before nd FRIDAL Manifest closed one hour before siling time. Steamers: leave New York for Richmond EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at P. M. agriving in Richmond MONDAY and FRI-DAY mornings.

Railroad.

Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garbers, 901 Main street. Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depoits, and at company's offices, 1301 Main street and wharf. Rocketts.

Freight received daily until 5 F. M.

Fassengers leaving lichmond on MONDAYS.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and BATURDAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (via Newport News) at 8:30 A. M., and by Richmond and Petersburg railroad, same day at 9:00 A. M. will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEEN & CO., Agents, No. 1901 Main street, and jug-tf.

VIRGINIA STEAM BOAT COMPANYS
JAMES RIVER LINE
FOR THE SEASHORE CHEAPEST AND MOST
PLEASANT ROUTE TO OLD POINT.
NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
VIRGINIA BEACH.
OCEAN VIEW, NEWPORT NEWS, CLARRMONT, AND JAMES RIVER
LANDINGS
At OLD POINT and NORFOLK closely with
all lines for Hampion, Va., Washington, D. C.,
Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, Virginia
Beach and Ocean View same afternoon; also at
Norfolk for Eastern North Carolina and the
South, WYDOLT NEWS for Switch and the

Nouth.
At NEWPORT NEWS for Smithfield, Va.
And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and
Danville Bailroad for Waverly, Hicksford and

JAMESTOWN, BUTCH GAP, AND WAR

JAMESTOWN, BUTCH GAP, AND WAR

JAMESTOWN, BUTCH GAP, AND WAR

GREAT TOURIST LINE.

JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR

RATES LESS THAN HALF CHARGED BY

RAIL LINES.

FARE TO OLD POINT AND NORFOLK \$1.52.

\$2.50 ROUND TRIP: \$1 SECOND-CLASS.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegant and fast steamer

ARILL.

CAPTAIN DEVO.

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(CAPTAINS OF TRIDAY ATT A.

M. (STREET CARS GO DIRECTLY TO STEAM.

EN'S WHARP for a bove named places. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk, Old Point and Newport News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond about 5 0 P. M.

Through tickels on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency. No 91 Main street, Baggage checked through

STATE-ROOMS ENOAGED FOR DAY OR STATE-ROOMS ENOAGED FOR SOUTHER STATE-ROOMS ENOAGED FOR DAY OR STATE-ROOMS ENOAGED FOR SOUTHER S

DHILADELPIA, RICHMOND AND NOR-FOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Appointed sailing days every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 13 M., and every SUNDAY at 3 A. M. Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday freight received daily till 1P. M. Saturday freight received daily till 1P. M. To Philadelphia.
Fare to Philadelphia.
Fare to Philadelphia J. W. McCARRICK.
General Southern Agent Office, Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.

CONSUMPTION. Thave a positive remedy for the above disease; by i.e. mee thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so drong its my failt in its efficacy, that I will send Two nortless Pray, with a VALUABLE TREATIBE on this disease to any sof deser who will send me their Express and P.O. address. To Address. The Address. The Address. The Address. The Address and P.O. address. The Address and P.O. address. The Address and P.O. address the Addres

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH

RAILROADS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBERS, 1911.

LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 11, 2:55 A. M.

COUTHERN EXPRESS, daily for Danville,
D Greensboro, Winston Salem, Durham,
Raleigh, Randleman, Saliabury, Asheville, Hot
Springs, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta,
Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California, Pullman palace
aleoping-cars Richmond to Danville and Danville to Asheville, Hot Spring and Dirmingham, Ala.

TRAIN No. 2, 200 P. M.

ville to Asheville, not Spring and Birmingham Ala.

TRAIN No. 2, 2, 20 P. M.

FAST MAIL, daily, for all points South and I Southwest. Connections at Mosely Junction for Farmville and Powhatan railroad; at Keyaville for Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, Dursham and Raleigh (through coset Richmond to Raleigh); at Danville with Pullman Sleeper for Augusta and Atlanta; at Greensboro for Dursham, Raleigh, dc., also with Pullman Sleeper for Knoxville via Asheville. Washington and Southwest Vestibuled Limited. Southbound, leaves anville 5-30 M.

AMELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily except A Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.

Train No. 12, 7:20 A. M.: No. 10, 6,17 P. M.: No. 15, 8:45 A. M.

VORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. THE PAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

> LEAVE RICHMOND: TRAIN No. 10. 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, Stops at all stations. At Letter Manor connects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Baltimore steamer at West Point.
TRAIN No. 16. 4:4 P. M.

PALTIMORE LIMITED, daily, except Sunday, for West Point, connecting with York river steamers for Baltimore. At Baltimore steamers connect with Haltimore and Ohio rail, road for Washington. Philadelphia and New York. FARE: Richmond to Baltimore. \$2: to Washington. \$3: to Philadelphia, \$4:50: New York, \$7:30.

Washington, \$3; to Philadelphia, \$4.50; New York, \$7.30.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, daily, except Sunday, thence by Richmond and Danville railroad to Richmond arriving at: 0 A. M. and 10:50 A. M.

TRAIN No. 40, 7:50 A. M.

OCAL, MIXED, daily, except Sunday; leaves and intermediate points.

Ticket office at station foot of Virginia street open 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., and from 9:00 to 2:33 A. M.

City ticket office, 201 Main street.

open 8:30 A. M. 10 8:30 J.
A. M.
City ticket office, 901 Main street.
SOL. HAAS.
Traffic Manager.
Gen. Passenger Agent.
W. A. 1 RA.
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
(harlotte, N. C. W. H. GREEN, General Manager, E. BERKELEY, Superintendent.

RICHMOND. FREDERICKSBURG AND FO. TOMAC RAILBOAD.—Schedule commensing JUNE Sts. 1891. Eastern standard time: \$104 A. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily: stone only at Ashiand Bothwell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widowater. Sleeper Washington and New York Arrives at Washington at 12:01 P. M.: Baittimore, 1:17 P. M.: Philadelphia, 3:47 P. M.; New York, 6:30 P. M. Baittimore, 1:17 P. M.: Philadelphia, 3:47 P. M.; New York, 6:30 P. M. Heaves Byrd-street station daily except Sunday, Buffet Parlor Car Bichmond to New York, Arrives at Washington at 4:10 P. M.: Baittimore, 5:24 P. M.; Philadelphia, 7:40 P. M.: New York, 10:33 P. M. P. M.: New York, 10:33 P. M. Sleeping car Richmond to New York, Stops only at Ashiand, Bothwell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widewater, Stops at other stations on Sundays, Arrives at Washington at 11:08 P. M.; Baittimore, 19 T. A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:43 a. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M. Arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Sleeper from New York, Slops only at Widewater, Brooke, Fredericksburg, Milford, Bothwell and Ashiand, Stops at other stations on Sundays, Leaves Washington at 4:30 A. M. arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, Bothwell and Ashiand Stops at other stations on Sundays, Leaves Washington at 4:30 A. M. arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, Bothwell and Ashiand Stops at June 19:07 A. St. Station daily. Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford, Bothwell and New York does not stop at Elba, Leaves Washington at June 19:07 A. St. Station daily.

P. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car New York to Bichmond. Leaves Washington at 5:00 P. M.

FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

4.00 P. M., leaves Byrd-street station; arrives at Fredericksburg at 6:40 P. M.

BMO A. M., arrives at livrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:00 A. M.

ASHLAND TRAINS.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

6:43 A. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 7:03 P. M.

6:45 A. M., strives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:03 P. M. arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:03 P. M. arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:03 P. M.

6:45 A. M., strives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 5:03 P. M.

6:46 A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

E. T. D. Myras, General Superintendent. E. T. D. Mygas, General Superintendent

A TLANTIC COAST LINE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing WEDS DAY, STORER 2, 1891, at 3 A. M., trains on this road will run as follows:
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

33 - 9:00 A. M. 9:30 A. M. Norfolk Special.
23 - 9:15 A. M. 10:00 A. M. Through Train.
29 - 10:05 A. M. 10:00 A. M. Accommodation.
27 - 2:38 P. M. 1:20 P. M. Accommodation.
27 - 5:45 P. M. 6:40 P. M. Norfolk onnec'n.
28 - 5:45 P. M. 6:40 P. M. Norfolk onnec'n.
28 - 5:45 P. M. 12:30 P. M. Accommodation.

TRAINS NORTHWARD. Leave Arrive Petersburg. Richmond.

14— 7:05 A. M. 7:44 A. M. Fast Mail.
22— 7:45 A. M. 8:00 A. M. Accommodation.
24— 11:05 A. M. 11:45 A. M. Noricis rain.
28— 12:55 P. M. 1:40 P. M. N. & W. Connec a.
28— 5:30 P. M. 6:28 P. M. Through Train.
26— 6:00 P. M. 6:28 P. M. Norfolk Special.
40— 7:01 P. M. 7:45 P. M. Accommodation. Dails STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 14, 53 and 36 make no stops. Nos. 27 and 38 stop on signal at Manchester, Centralia and Chester. Nos. 31 and 41 stop on signal at Manchester. Drewry's, Centralia and Chester No. 27 stops on signal at Manchester only for passengers purchasing tickets to regular stopping places for this train south of Petersburg. Nos. 22, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, will stop on signal at all stations. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE

tions.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE.

On Trains Nos. 14 and 25 siceping cars between New York and Tampa Fla. (via Jacksonville). On Trains Nos. 14 and 25 siceping-cars between New York and Charleston. On Trains Nos. 27 and 78 sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville. On Trains Nos. 37 and 14 sleeping-cars between Richmond and Lynchourg. Va.

THE COMLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NORFOLK.

Leave.

Richmond. (9:20) A. M. Norfolk. (15:5) P. M. Norfolk. (8:25 A. M. lichmond. (8:35 P. M. Norfolk. (8:25 A. M. lichmond. (8:35 P. M. The trains leaving Richy sond at 9:0) A. M. and Norfolk at 4:20 P. M. sichmond. (8:35 P. M. The trains leaving Richy sond at 9:0) A. M. and Norfolk at 4:20 P. M. solid trains between these two points, and passengers go through without change of cars. Close connections are also made at Petersburg by the 5:55 P. M. train from Norfolk.

Trains leaving Richmond at 10:08 A. M. and

Norfolk.
Traine leaving Richmond at 10:05 A. M. and 11:00 P. M., and arriving at Richmond at 7:41 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. make close connection at Petersburg to and from Farmville, Lynchburg and southwestern points. R. M. SULLY,

E. T. D. MYEES. General Superintendent T. M. EMERSON, Traine Mana

FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN RAILEOAD COMPA General office, No. 703 east Main street.—Schedule in effect LEAVE RICHMOND:

2:55 A. M. and saw r. M. via Richmond and Danville railroad for Farmville and all west of Mose by Junction.

10 205 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Bermuda.

8:45 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for WinterBits P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for WinterAll trains daily except Sunday.

For further information areast to Wichmond and Danville and Atlantic Coast Line deport

Garber's ticket office, or to

B. T. W. LSON.

General Freight and Passenger Agent James E. Wenter, General Manager. appells

RICHMOND FLORAL COMPANY. PLANT DECORATIONS.

FLORAL DESIGNS.

NEW STORE, 15 WEST BROAD.